Some Observations Concerning the Chemistry of Ferrocene SOV/20-130-2-27/69

ing action of the alcoholate is based on its complex formation with ferrocene due to the interaction with a cationoid Fe-atom (see Scheme), and on an increase in nucleophilic capacity of the C_5H_5-radicals. Thus, these radicals are adapted even more to the state of the $C_5H_5^-$-anion. As is known, a free cyclopentadienate ion reacts quickly under such circumstances to form a nitro derivative (Ref 4). The authors produced disulfonic acid in a yield up to 80% of the theoretical one by sulfonation of ferrocene in acetic-acid anhydride at 0° for 2.5 h. Iron cations were, however, formed at the same time. The method of producing ferrocenaldehyde worked out by the authors in 1957-58 proved to be more convenient than the methods described previously (Refs 8-11). Contrary to the assertions of reference 11, ethereal solutions of ferrocenaldehyde yield a bisulfite compound. This was utilized in the authors' method. Ferricinium cation developed in the reaction, and the ring was decomposed. The aldehyde was used to prepare several dyestuffs. Finally, the authors describe their experiments Nrs 1-5. There are 11

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Some Observations Concerning the Chemistry of Ferrocene SOV/20-130-2-27/69

references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley im. K. Ye. Voroshilova (State Scientific Research Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dyestuffs imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov)

PRESENTED: September 11, 1959, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1959

Card 4/4

LISITSYNA, Ye.V.

AUTHORS: Lyaks, A. I., Lisitsyna, Ye. V., and Shisterova, Z. N.

TITLE: Decomposition of Batches by Fusion is Applicable to Polarographic Detection of Copper, Zinc, Lead and Cadmium (Razlozheniye navesok splavleniyem primenitel'no k polyarograficheskomu opredeleniyu medi, tsinka, svintsa i kadmiya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 20-23 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors followed the method suggested by P. M. Isakov (1) for detecting the presence of Cu, Zn, Pb, and Cd, which consists of decomposition of the material analyzed with fusion with ammonium salts. The decomposition required 5 to 7 minutes. Specimens from different Altaic enterprises were used and were previously analyzed by other means. Ammonium chloride and ammonium nitrate in proportions of 50:50 were found to give the best salt admixture, which had to exceed the analyzed material in quantity by two or three times. The steps of the analysis are described and illustrated by tables showing: comparative results by the acid and dry methods for, respectively, Cu, Zn, Pb, and Cd. The final step in the analysis was the polarographic detection of the metals mentioned in the fused

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Decomposition of Batches by Fuzion is Applicable of Polarographic Detection of Copper, Zinc, Lead and Cadmium

and decomposed mixture of the specimen and the salt. 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: All-union Scientific Research Mining & Metallurgical Institue of Non-ferrous Metals

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

LYSENKO, V.I.; LISITSYNA, Ye.V.

Separation of gallium from other elements by the cementation method. Zav.lab. 26 no.2:145-147 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Gallium--Analysis)

PEK, A.V.; LISITSYNA, Ye.Ye.

Methods for studying joint tectonics. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 7 no.2: 80-83 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

89-8-14/26

AUTHOR: KEYRIM-MARKUS,I.B., LISITSYNA,Z.P.

TITLE: On the Use of Scirtillation Counter for Dosimetry. (Nekotoryye voprosy, svyazannyye s primeneniyem stsintillatsionnykh schetchikov v dozimetricheskikh priborakh) (Russian)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, Vol III, Nr 8, pp 157 - 161, 1957 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The use of a scintillator with a connected multiplier in dosimetric devices is to be recommended. The Russian multipliers FEU-19 and FEU-25 can be used successfully for such dosimeters only if it is possible, by some means, easily to obtain a stabilization of voltage. The scheme with the corresponding resistance- and voltage values is given. In the case of main voltage fluctuations of + 10%
- 15% the multiplication coefficient remains unchanged (up to ± 1 %) if this so-called selfstabilization is employed.

In order somewhat to compensate the disadvantage of the small photocathode of Russian multipliers, a cone-shaped light conductor, which consists of several cones telescoped into one another, is used.

Card 1/2

89-8-14/26

On the Use of Scintillation Counter for Dosimetry.

(With 6 illustrations and 4 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: 5.7.1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LISITYN, A.I.

Features of the preliminary appraisal of rare-metal granite pegmatites. Biul. nauch.-tekh. inform. VIMS no.2:7-9 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

VOL'SKIY, V.G.[Vol's'kyi, V.H.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; LISIY, G.B.[Lysyi, H.B.], red.; KATRENKO, K.A., red.

[Specialization of agriculture in Gliyany District; western forest-steppe] Spetsializatsiia sil'skoho hospodarstva v Hlivians'komu raioni; zakhidnyi Lisostep. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1962. 159 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Naukovo-doslidnyy instytut zemlerobstva i tvarynnytstva zakhidnykh rayoniv URSR.

LISIVNENKO, L.N.

Effect of environmental factors on the survival of larvae of the Baltic herring. Trudy VNIRO 42:152-166 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Baltic Sea--Herring)

ROZHKO, Aleksandr Prokof'yevich [Rozhko, O.P.]; Prinimal uchastiye LISIY, I.Y. [Lysyi, I.I.]. KHRYASHCHEVSKIY, V.M. [Khriashchevs'kyi, V.M.], red.; GULENKO, O.I. [Hulenko, O.I.], tekhn.red.

[Fattening cattle with the help of the tractor brigade] Vidhodovuiemo khudobu sylamy traktornoi bryhady. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1960. 21 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Pomoshchnik brigadira vtoroy kompleksnoy brigady po mekhanizatsii kolkhoza "Ukraina," Velikovradovskogo rayona, Nikolayevskoy oblasti (for Rozhko).
(Cattle--Feeding and feeds)

LISIY, I.Y.

GORB, T.V. [Horb, T.V.], doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; TERESHCHENKO, F.K., kand.biolog.nauk; BOGAYEVSKIY, O.T. [Bohaievs'kyi, O.T.], kand. veterin.nauk; POTYEMKIN, M.D. [Pot'omkin, M.D.], akademik; KNIGA, M.I. [Knyha, M.I.]; POPOV, O.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KHMELIK, G.G. [Hmelyk, H.H.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SHRAM, I.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk [deceased]; KOPIL, A.M., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; TSELYUTIN, V.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BOZHKO, P.Yu., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; KROMIN, S.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ZEMLYANSKIY, V.M. [Zemlians'kyi, V.M.], kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BORISENKO, A.M. [Borysenko, A.M.], kand.biolog.nauk; ZAKHARENKO, V.B., kand.biolog. nauk; SMIRNOV, I.V. [Smyrnov, I.V.], kand.biolog.nauk; KHRABUSTOVSKIY, I.F. [Khrabustovs'kyi, I.F.], kand.biolog.nauk; TORSTYANETSKAYA, M.N., [Trostianets'ka, M.N.], assistent; ALESHKO, P.I., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, Vasyl'iev, O.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUGAYENKO, I.I. [Buhaienko, I.I.], starshiy prepodavatel'; TRAKHTOMIROVA, O.O., kand.ekonom.nauk; BUTKO, S.D., kand.ekonom.nauk; TELESHIK, K.G. [Teleshyk, K.H.], doktor ekonom.nauk; YAROSHENKO, V.D., kand.ekonom.nauk; LISIY, I.Y. [Lysyi, I.I.], red.; YEROSHENKO, T.G. [Eroshenko, T.H.], tekhn.red.

[Handbook for zootechnicians] Dovidnyk zootekhnika. 2., dopovnene i pereroblene vyd. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1960. 728 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina (for Potemkin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kniga).
(Stock and stock breeding)

DYMARSKIY, Leonid Abramovich[Dymars'kyi, L.A.], dots.; GOLUBEV, Ivan Alekseyevich[Holubiev, I.O.], dots.; LISIY, I.Y.[Lysyi,I.I.], red.; NEMCHENKO, I.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Veterinary hygiene]Zoohigiiena. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1960. 189 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Veterinary hygiene)

LISIYENKO, G.F.; BALASHOV, N.P.

Practices in the payment of wages for finishing work. Transp. stroi. 15 no.4:33-34 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Upravlyayushchiy trestom Sverdlovsktransstroy (for Lisiyenko).
2. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy tresta Sverdlovsktransstroy (for Balashov).

NEKRASOV, K.; KRIVITSKIY, M.; LISIYENKO, S.; KRITSKIY, G.; ROYZMAN, P.

Heat-resistant air-entrained concrete. Stroitel' 9 no.10: 5-8 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona (for Nekrasov, Krivitskiy, Lisiyenko). 2. Ust'-Kamenogorskoye stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye tresta Soyuzteplostroy (for Kritskiy). 3. Temirtauskiy zavod yacheistogo betona (for Royzman).

Lisiyenko, V. G.

130-12-17/24

AUTHORS: Kokarev, N.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Lisiyenko, V.G., Goncharevskiy, Ya.A., and Beloshapkin, V.G., Engineers.

TITLE: Industrial Testing of Open-hearth Ports with Ejection of Hot Air (Promyshlennoye ispytaniye golovok martenovskikh pechey s ezhektsiyey goryachego vozdukha)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.12, pp. 28 - 29 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Recalling that 3-10% decrease in tap-to-tap time and 4-16% decrease in fuel consumption had been obtained in 1953 at Magnitogorsk by ejecting cold atmosphere air into the gas ports, the authors describe more recent developments on the ejection of hot air. The idea of the new type of end (Fig.1) was due to the Ural Polytechnical Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut) and provides for better distribution of combustion products between the gas and air checkers (a by-pass channel being provided), as well as increased gas velocity. The characteristics of the design were studied with models, the results also explaining the comparatively low effectiveness of cold-air ejection at the works. The new ends were incorporated in a 380-ton furnace at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine (Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat), fired on mixed (coke-oven and blast-furnace) gas and provided with a magnesite-chromite roof. The bottom area was 73.7 m^2, the volume of the

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Industrial Testing of Open-hearth Ports with Ejection of Hot Air

air and gas checkers being 160 and 93 m^3, respectively. The cross-section of the by-pass channels was 400 x 560 mm, the port opening being decreased. Tar nozzles were located at the gas slag-pocket ends. Studies of the temperature distribution were made (Fig.2) under various conditions and durations of the various periods of the process were measured. With compressed air at 2 atm. gauge, the efficiency of combustion improved and more even re-generator temperatures were obtained. A number of design defects were found: difficulty of inspection and clearing of the bottom of the gas port and its replacement; tendency of dust to deposit in the by-pass channel. In spite of these and some operating difficulties, the fuel consumption when the new end was used fell to 110-115 kg/ton in spite of a more rapid firing (up to 33-34 million cal/hour during charging). There are 2 figures and 1 table.

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KOKAREV, N.I., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; LISIYENKO, V.G., inzh.

Modeling the ports of open hearth furnaces with air ejection into the gas passage. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 2 no.4:101-111 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kafedroy gazopechnoy teplotekhniki Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Models)

LISIYENKO, V.G., inzh.; KOKAREV, N.I., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; TROYB, S.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Motion-picture photography of the fuel oil burner flame in open-hearth furnaces. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.8:127-134 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kafedroy metallurgicheskikh pechey Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Motion pictures in industry)

SOV/133-59-4-5/32

AUTHORS: Kokarev, N.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Kapichev, A.G., Lisiyenko, V.G., Semenenko, P.P., and Tyulebayev, V.G., Engineers

TITLE: Thermotechnical Investigation of Open Hearth Furnace Jet Nozzles Injecting Air Into Gas Ports (Teplotekhnicheskiye ispytaniya golovok s inzhektsiyey vozdukha v gazovyy prolet)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 4, pp 306-311 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments with various types of jet nozzles with injection of preheated or cold air are described. The designs of jet nozzles tested are shown in Fig 1 and table 1. Hot air from regenerators was supplied through special flues lined with refractory bricks and is introduced into the port through a special tuyere mixer, as an injection medium compressed air was used. It was found that: 1) at a pressure of compressed air of about 2.5 atm and its consumption of 330 n m^3/hr, about 1650 n m^3/hr of preheated air is injected into the gas port. This amounts to about 10% of the total amount of air supplied to the furnace;

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2) during the period when the waste gas is passing through the gas port, the tuyere of the injector can pass from the air flue to the gas flue about 1200 n m^3/hr of waste gas; this amounts to 5 to 7% of the total amount of the waste gas; 3) the injection of cold air into the gas port is accompanied by an increase (in comparison with a Venturi type port) in the flame temperature at the first door of 20 to 25°C while the injection of hot air - by an increase of 40 to 50°C (Fig 2 and 3). This increases the flow of heat to the bath with cold air by 3% and with hot air up to 8% (at the first door) Fig 4. Simultaneously, the heat absorption of the bath also increases see Fig 5; 4) the injection of air into the gas port leads to a partial combustion of fuel in the port and to a decrease in the proportion of not completely burned fuel (table 2); 5) when injecting hot air the dynamic pressure of the stream of gas at the outlet from the port increases approximately 1.5 times. The increase in the dynamic pressure and the temperature of the flame leads to an increase in the flame velocity see Fig 7; 6) with increasing pressure of compressed

Thermotechnical Investigation of Open Hearth Furnace Jet Nozzles Injecting Air into Gas Ports

air in the injector the static pressure in the gas uptake also increases (Fig 8); 7) with the injection of hot air into the gas port the duration of heats decreases and the productivity of furnaces increases (in comparison with operation with the Venturi type port or with the injection of cold air). It is considered that the experiments should be continued in order to establish the most rational placing of the injecting tuyeres to decrease dust deposition in the tuyeres to a minimum. There are 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut i Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat im. A.K.Serova (Ural Polytechnical Institute and the Metallurgical Combine imeni A.K.Serov)

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77468
SOV/133-60-1-29/30

AUTHORS: Lisiyenko, V. G. (Engineer), Kokarev, N. I. (Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Metallurgical Power Engineering. Continuous Determination of Heat Absorption by an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, Nr 1, pp 89-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since no data are available on the practical application of a method proposed by G. M. Glinkov, "Regulation of Temperature Conditions by Maintaining Maximum Heat Absorption of an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath," Stal', 1958, Nr 4) the authors investigate a simplified method of continuous control of heat absorption and efficiency in a 70-ton open-hearth furnace. Other participants in the study: D. K. Butakov, P. P. Babich, G. N. Nazar'yan, L. M. Mel'nikov, et al. Continuous control is even simpler in mazut-fired furnaces (mazut is a petroleum residue used as fuel oil) since gas temperature does not have to be determined. Optimal parameters of temperature conditions were determined in melting high-alloy steel

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Metallurgical Power Engineering. Continuous Determination of Heat Absorption by an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath

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in an open-hearth furnace provided with a new-type chrome-magnesite suspension roof developed by A. P. Panarin. Hard charge was used and mazut atomized under pressures of 5.0-5.5 atm. Finishing temperatures reached 1,690-1,720° C. Both backwall ports were equipped with stationary radiation pyrometers sighted on the uptakes. Screens and compressed air-blowing protected pyrometers from the effect of high temperatures. Data were recorded by electronic potentiometer EPP-09, and pyrometer readings verified by water-cooled tungsten-molybdenum thermocouples introduced at a height of 1.5 m from the working platform. A linear dependence was established between the temperatures of the uptake walls and the combustion products with the former only 50° C lower than the latter. By substituting conditional wall temperature t_c for actual wall temperature t_w the authors established a direct relation between conditional wall and air temperatures:

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$$t_{wc} = t_w + \frac{t_w - 1550}{2}, \qquad (1)$$

where 1550 = conditionally assumed temperature at the beginning of measuring. The total heat absorption of bath surface Q_1 was determined by approximate heat-balance equation of the working volume:

$$Q_1 = BQ_l^w(1 - q_3) + Q_a + Q_{CO} - Q_2 - Q_5, \qquad (2)$$

and furnace efficiency by

$$\eta = \frac{Q_1}{BQ_l^w} = \frac{q_1 H}{BQ_l^w}. \qquad (3)$$

where BQ_1^W = thermal load of furnace, cal/hr; q^3 = heat of incomplete combustion in fractions of calorific power of fuel Q_1^W; Q_a = physical heat of air, cal/hr;

Q_2 = heat of combustion products, cal/hr; Q_{CO} = heat from complete burning of remaining CO released from bath, cal/hr; Q_5 = thermal loss in working volume, cal/hr; q_1 = specific heat absorption, cal/m^2hr; H = hearth area, m^2. In calculating the heat absorption of the bath the following factors were taken into account: (1) predetermined losses of compressed air; (2) penetration of cold air into the working volume; and (3) incomplete combustion. Total heat absorption calculated according to the heat diagram varied only 8-9% from experimental data.

Metallurgical Power Engineering. Continuous Determination of Heat Absorption by an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath

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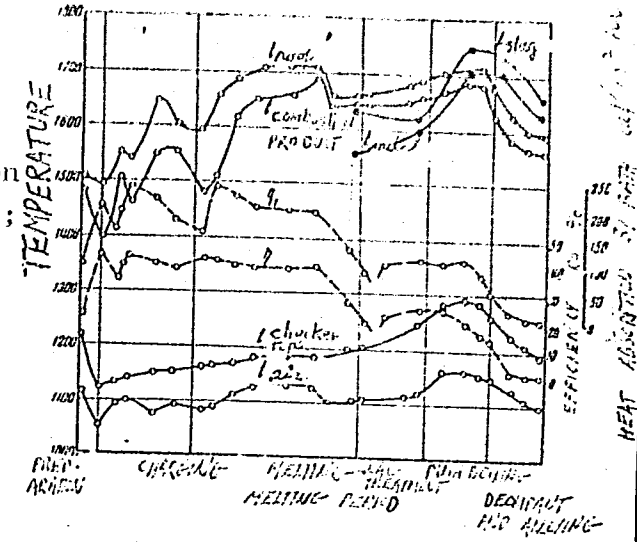

Fig. 2. Changes in the heat absorption of bath (q_1); furnace efficiency ( ); roof temperature (t_{roof}); checker tops ($t_{checker\ tops}$); combustion products ($t_{combustion\ products}$); air (T_{air}); slag (t_{slag}); and metal (t_{metal}) during melting of high-alloy steel.

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Metallurgical Power Engineering. Continuous Determination of Heat Absorption by an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath

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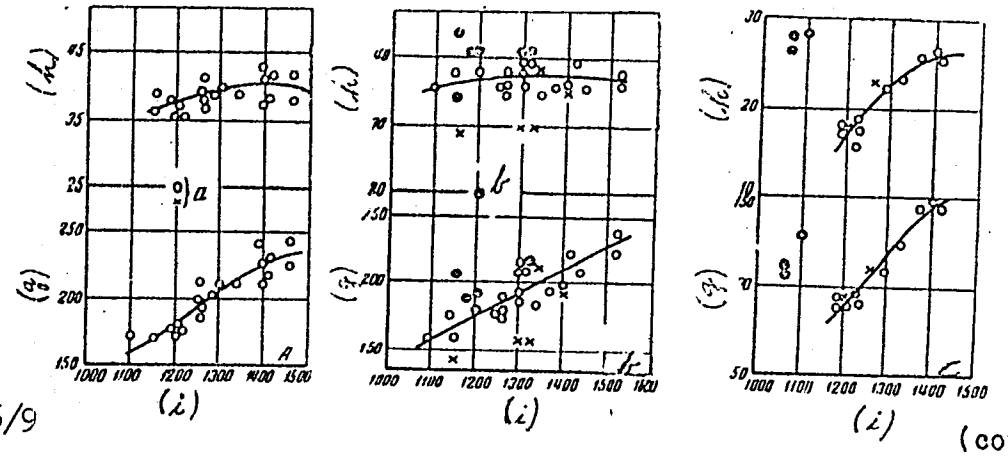
The effect of thermal load on heat absorption and furnace efficiency as observed in six melts is shown in Fig. 3. Heat absorption was also studied with a view to pressure under the roof and coefficient of excess air.



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(cont.)

Metallurgical Power Engineering. Continuous Determination of Heat Absorption by an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath

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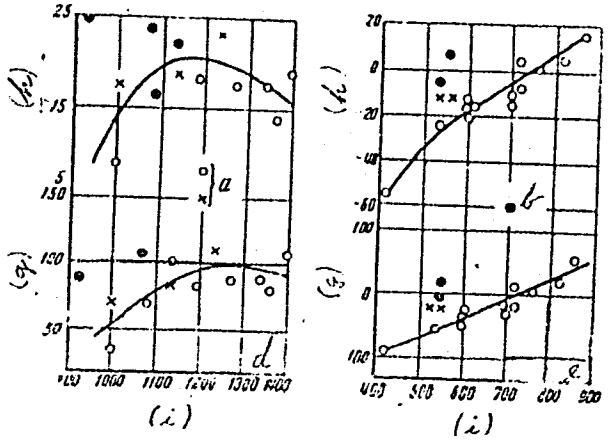
(continued from preceding card)

Fig. 3. Heat absorption and furnace efficiency versus thermal load during melting: (a) charging; (b) melting down; (c) slag adjustment; (d) pure boiling; (e) deoxidation and alloying (a = melting at regular temperature rates; b = = same, but improved temperature rates); g = heat absorption, 1,000 cal/m²/hr; h = thermal efficiency, %; i = mazut consumption, kg/hr.



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Metallurgical Power Engineering. Continuous Determination of Heat Absorption by an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath

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The highest rate of heat absorption was found to occur at 1.6-1.8 mm water column and a coefficient of excess air of 1.20-1.25. The authors divide the finishing period into the following stages. (1) At the initial stage forcing temperature conditions improve slag formation and accelerate the passing of impurities into slag (see Fig. 3b) despite reduced furnace efficiency (from 20 to 25%). (2) Maximum thermal load (12.0 million cal/hr) is maintained since metal heating occurs within the 1,690-1,720° C range. (3) The thermal load of the standstill period is used in deoxidation and alloying (see Fig. 3d). The thermal load which corresponds to the maximum heat absorption by the bath is almost identical in charging, melting, and initial finishing, and decreases to 12 million cal/hr during boiling. The peak of heat absorption was observed during charging and melting down (see Fig. 2). A comparison with gas-fired furnaces shows that in melting high-alloy steel in mazut-fired furnaces the temperature of combustion products is 50-70° C higher than in

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Metallurgical Power Engineering. Continuous Determination of Heat Absorption by an Open-Hearth Furnace Bath

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200-ton and by 100-150° C higher than in 350-ton gas-fired tilting furnaces toward the final melting-down and in the middle of the finishing period. In conclusion, the authors suggest the use of a photoelectric pyrometer or thermal probe which does not soil as easily as radiation pyrometers (by slag) and produces more reliable readings. There are 4 figures; 1 table; and 10 references, 9 Soviet, 1 U.K. The U.K. reference is: R. Barber, D. Meachen, W. Bateman, Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, Vol 185, p 3, March, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Polytechnic Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

Card 9/9

LISIYENKO, V.G., inzh.; KORAREV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KITAYEV, B.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Some regularities of fuel combustion in open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 21 no.2:178-182 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Open-hearth furnances—Combustion)

KOKAREV, N.I.; LISIYENKO, V.G.

Investigating the flame jet in the open-hearth furnaces of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.2:175-180 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Magnitogorsk--Open-hearth furnaces)

LISIYENKO, V.G.; KOKAREV, N.I.; KITAYEV, B.I.

Application of the laws of the aerodynamics of free flow to calculate the length of a fuel spray flame. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.8:149-157 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Gas dynamics) (Combustion)

LISIYENKO, V.G., inzh.; KITAYEV, B.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOKAREV, N.I., dotsent., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating elements of design of high pressure burners for open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 22 no.4:357-362 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

LISIYENKO, V.G.; POLZUNOV, A.M.; KITAYEV, B.I.; DEMIDOVICH, A.V.; KOKAREV, N.I.; CHERNOGOLOV, A.I.

Results of research on the efficiency of a mazut flame jet. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.10:139-148 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LISIYENKO, V.G.; KOKAREV, N.I.; KITAYEV, B.I.

Controlled high pressure spray burner and some results of testing it in an open hearth furnace. Izv. vys. uchebn. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.12:127-134 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

CHERNOGOLOV, A.I.; LISIYENKO, V.G.; KITAYEV, B.I.; KOKAREV, N.I.

Investigating the burner flame in an open-hearth furnace by an improved method of full radiation. Stal' 23 no. 3:276-279 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut metallurgii, g. Sverdlovsk, i Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.

KAPICHEV, A.G.; LISIYENKO, V.G.; KOKAREV, N.I.; KITAYEV, B.I.; SEMENENKO, P.P.; KUT'IN, V.B.

Investigating radiation characteristics of a flame under various methods of burning mazut in an open-hearth furnace. Stal' 24 no.11: 1046-1049 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova i Metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. A.K. Serova.

KOKAREV, N.I.; LISIYENKO, V.G.; KUT'IN, V.B.

Investigating with the use of ejection device models, three-channel ports in open-hearth furnaces. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:170-177 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LISKA, A., inz.; HORA, J., inz.

Wet air filter for compressors. Strojirenstvi 13 no.5: 387-389 My '63.

1. Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha (for Liska).
2. Statni ustav dopravniho projektovani (for Hora).

LISKA, Antonin

Increase of labor productivity by introduction of automation of molding. Slevarenstvi 9 no.11:415-416 N '61.

1. Moravskoslezske elektrotechnicke zavody, Vsetin.

(Molding)Founding)) (Labor productivity)

LISKA, Antonin, inz.

Determination of the volume loss in air piping. Energetika Cz 13 no.10:522-523 O '63.

1. Strojni fakulta, Ceske vysoke uceni technicke, Praha.

LISKA, Eugen

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: MD

Affiliation: District Dispensary (Okresna ambulancia) Dobsina

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 15-16, Aug 21, 1961; pp 729.

Data: "Anaphylactic Shock After Administration of Procaine Penicillin"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

apo 90164

LISKA, F. ; CHYLIK, F.

ACRICULTURE

PERIODICAL: ZEMEDELSKE STROJE. VOL. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Liska, F. ; Chylik, F. Results of tests of efficiency in factories for the production of agricultural machinery. p. 241.

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1959, Unclass.

HOBST, L., inz., dr.; LISKA, F.; ZAIMAN, Z., inz.

Assembled prestressed water-tank with 400 m^3 capacity.
Vodni hosp 13 no.2:75-78 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stavebnictvi, Brno.

SROGL, J.; LISKA, F.

Experiments in the furan series. Pt.1. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.5: 1277-1281 My '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, Higher School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

HORST, Leos, dr. inz.; LISKA, Frantisek, inz.; ZALMAN, Zbysek, inz.

Experience in the experimental building of a prefabricated prestressed water reservoir. Inz stavby 12 no.1:22-27 Ja '64.

1. Vyskumny ustav inzinierskych stavieb Bratislava, pracoviste Brno.

LISKA, Frantisek

Use of coupled screw jacks in lifting road bridges. Inz stavby 13 no.4:Suppl:Mechanizace no.4:56-57 '65.

1. Research Institute of Engineering Construction, Bratislava, Worksite, Brno.

LISKA, Jaromir

Danger signals for railway-track workers. Zel dop tech 11 no,4: 112-113 '63.

WUNDER, R.; LISKA, J.; DOVAL, P.

Malignant neoplasms as cause of death in the Czechoslovak Socialistic Republic during the last decade. Neoplasma 10 no.3:309-321 '63.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, CSSR.
(NEOPLASMS) (STATISTICS)

LISKA, Jaroslav; BLAZEK, Stanislav

Operational properties of induction crucible furnaces for aluminum alloy melting. Slevarenstvi 11 no.8/9:404-405 Ag '63.

1. Ceske zavody motocyklove, Strakonice.

S/262/62/000/021/001/003
E194/E435

AUTHORS: Liška, Jiří; Mikula, Jiří

TITLE: Operation of a steam-power installation with combined heating using nuclear or fossil fuel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye ustanovki, no.21, 1962, 16, abstract 42.21.57 P. (Czech Pat. cl.14 h, 1/14, no.100428. August 15, 1961).

TEXT: Three schematic arrangements of a steam-power installation are described and a method of operation is proposed using either nuclear or fossil fuel. Raising the heat content of the steam by energy from the nuclear reactor is accompanied by the utilization of heat of ordinary fuel, or fuel mixtures burnt in the turbine. The steam-power installation circuits which are patented are noteworthy for the amount of equipment used, and its complexity; it consists of a nuclear reactor and cooling system, a two-stage axial compressor, a turbine, systems of coolers, condensers, regenerative feed water heaters and generators. The operating principles of nuclear power units are described and they

Card 1/2

S/262/62/000/021/001/003
E194/E435

Operation of a steam-power ...

are compared with steam, gas and steam-air sets.
3 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LISKA, Jiri, dr.

Research and development of vapor hygrometers. Zdravot tech 6 no.6:270 '63.

LISKA, Jiri, RNDr; MIKULA, Julius, doc. inz. dr.

Mathematical model of heat networks. Energetika Cz 14 no.10:473-477 O '64.

1. Research Institute of Power Engineering, Prague.

LISKA, J.

"Determination of the Winding Coefficient in Fractioned Pitch Winding" p. 379
(Acta Technika, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1952, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3 No. 3, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

LISKA, I.

EE

2

1

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 4 1953

27. Determination of the winding factor of windings
with fractional number of slots per pole — *A teker-
cselési tényező megállapítása tört horonyszámú esetén* — I.
Liska. (Electrical Engineering — *Elektrotechnika* — Vol.
45, 1952, No. 10, pp. 293—296, 16 figs.)

The winding factor of a winding with a fractional
number of slots per pole can be expressed — excepting a few
cases — as the product of distribution and chord factors.
The distribution factor is identical with that of a winding
with a whole number of slots per pole, if $q = z$, where z is
the numerator of the fraction $q = z/n$ which cannot be sim-
plified further. The chord factor of a two-layer winding
conforms with the actual shortening of the winding step,
however that of a single layer winding must be deter-
mined individually for every special case on the basis of
the reduced slot scheme. For the most frequently occurring
cases of $n = 2$ and $n = 4$, the chord factor, expressed in
radians, is $\gamma = \alpha/n$, where α is the phase displacement
between two neighbouring slots.

Gy. Tíglás

6/2/54 p

LISKA, J.

The 100th birthday of the engineer, Dr. Engelbert Arnold. p. 287. Vol. 49 No. 9 Sept. 1956. ELEKROTECHIKA. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

LISKA, J.

On the notch sloping of asynchronous motors. In German. p. 79.

PERIODICA POLYTECHNICA. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. (Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 3, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1959.

Uncl.

LISKA, Jozsef

Excitation of synchronized induction motors. Muszaki kozl MTA 25 no.1/4:27-38 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Lev.tag, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem, Villamosgepek es Meresek Tanszeke.
(Electric motors)

LISKA, Jozsef, dr.

The 75-year-old transformer. Elektrotechnika 54 no.3:97-102 Mr '61.

LISKA, Jozef, inz.

Tubes for connection of cable cores. Cs spoje 9 no.3:10 Je '64.

LISKA, Jiri

Adhesives based on polychloroprene latices. Kozarstvi 15 no.2:55-58 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Rubber and Plastic Technology, Gottwaldov.

LISKA, J.

Preliminary investigations on smallpox vaccination in 1950. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no.50:1414-1416 15 Dec 50. (CIML 20:4)

1. Biogena - National Enterprise Factory for the Manufacture of Serum and Vaccines. (Head--L. Micochova, M.D.).

LISKA, Josef, MUDr

Contribution to pediatric traumatology. Cesk.pediat. 10 no.4:266-272 May 55.

1. Biogena, Praha XII.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, in infant and child)

LISKA, Josef, MUDr.

Reactivity to trichophytin. Cesk. derm. 31 no.5:276-279 Oct 56.

1. Biogena n. p., Praha, reditel MUDr. L. Mlcochova.
(TRICHOPHYTON,
trichophytin, reactivity to (Cz))

2201. *The treatment of cancer of the skin* Unsere Erfahrungen mit der Anwendung verschiedener Heilmethoden des Hautkrebses. LIŠKA J. and BALÁŽ V. Krebsforsch.-Inst., Bratislava *Neoplasma* 1957, 4/1 (53–64) Tables 3

Experiences with different methods of radiotherapy, surgery, chemotherapy and combinations of these methods on 496 patients during 1946–1955 are presented. The best results were undoubtedly found with fractionated contact therapy (Chaoul), dosage 7,000–8,000 r., cured 94.82%. The effect of podophyllin treatment was satisfactory (approx. 90% cured). This therapy, however, was only successful in selected cases who had superficial skin cancers, mostly basal-cell tumours. Altogether, out of the 496 patients treated with different methods 452 patients (91.87%) were cured and 44 (9.13%) not cured. Jacobson – Kingston

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Allergy.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 106980

AUTHOR : Hlavacek,V.;Hodek,B.;Liska,J.
INST. : —
TITLE : Discussion on the Article of Prof.J.Kabelik: "Chaos in Allergology."

ORIG. PUB. : Casop.lekaru Ceskych,1958,97,No.19,602.

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

LISKA, J.; SANDOR, L.

Skin manifestations in the course of leukaemic diseases.
Neoplasma,Bratisl.8 no.1:63-70 '61.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, C.S.S.R.
(LEUKEMIA diag)
(SKIN pathol)

KONIG, Jiri; SVEHLA, Ctirad; SPANKOVA, Helena; MLEJNKOVA, Miloslava; Statisticke zhodnoceni LISKA, Jiri

Changes in the white blood picture caused by withdrawal of the blood specimen. Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.14:444-446 6 Ap '62.

1. Interni katedra Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru a Vyzkumny ustav experimentalni terapie v Praze, vedouci katedry a reditel Vyzkumneho ustavu doc. dr. O. Smahel. DrSc.

(LEUKOCYTE COUNT)

SARI, A.; LISKA, V.; JUDIN, J.

Gastric melanoma metastases caused by exroderma pigmentosium.
Neoplasma 10 no.6:641-650 '63.

1. Onkologisches Forschungsinstitut, Bratislava, CSSR.

LISKA, J., dr.

Design of a calculation model of heating systems. Zdravot tech 7 no.1:44 '64

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.16 Vol.4,3 Cancer March 56

1168. LISKA K. M[illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]) Acta radiol. cancer. bohem. slov. 1954, 4/3 139-144

A tumour in the left frontal region destroying the frontal bone was found in a 6[illegible]-year-old male. Histological examination showed a meningoblastoma with rather conspicuous polymorphism. After operation he became cachectic, began to suffer from pain in the sacral spine and died 2.5 months after operation. The post-mortem examination showed a large tumour destroying the first and second sacral vertebrae. The histology of the sacral tumour was identical with the tumour removed at the operation.

Brückner – Ostrava

LIŠKA K., MAŠEK R., PAZDERKA V., VACEK R., VALACH V. and BEDNAR B.

I. Path. - Anat. Ust. KU, Praha. *Správné, přehlédnuté a mylné diagnosy, jejich častost a porovnání s pitevním poznánim. Correct, missed, and wrong diagnoses, their frequency and comparison with autopsy diagnoses CAS. LEK. CES. 1954, 93/14 (345-355) Tables 4

In 1,000 autopsies from several clinics the clinical diagnosis had been correct in 31.8%, almost correct in 52%, inadequate in 12.6% and wrong in 3.6%. Border limits of inadequate and wrong diagnoses together were 7 and 31%. It is felt that if the upper limit is 10% it may be considered as an excellent result; on the other hand, 20% lower limit means poor diagnostic quality. Sikl - Prague

SO: Excerpta Medica
Section V
Vol. 7 No. 10

LISKA, Karel

Colorimetric determination of tin with quercetin. Karel Liška (Výzkumný ústav kovů, Panenské Břežany, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 49, 1860–60(1955).—The formation of a yellow color of Sn(IV) with quercetin (I) in an acidic soln. was used for the colorimetric detn. of Sn in brass, bronze, and com. Cu and Zn. The detn. is disturbed by large amts. of Sb, Bi, and P. Decomp. 0.1–1 g. sample with a little HCl in the presence of NaCl and 30% H_2O_2, neutralize an aliquot with 3.75*N* NH_4OH until the first turbidity forms, dissolve the turbidity with a drop of HCl (d. 1.04), and add 5 ml. more of the acid, mask the Cu and Fe(III) with a slight excess of 10% aq. $CS(NH_2)_2$, add 5 ml. of a soln. contg. 0.2 g. I in 100 ml. 96% EtOH, 25 ml. 96% EtOH, dil. to 50 ml., and measure the absorption with a violet filter. M. Hudlický

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Methods and Apparatus. S-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79016.

Author : Liska, Karel.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Reasons for the Appearance of Artifacts in Frozen Tissues.

Orig Pub: Univ. carolina. Med., 1956, 2, No 4, 455-462.

Abstract: During the slow freezing of fixed or unfixed tissue, a rupture of the cellular structures is caused by ice crystals. During rapid freezing (-60°), fine crystals appear that do practically no harm to the tissue. In winter, it is necessary to avoid freezing of fixed material,

Card 1/2

LISKA, KAREL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 32165

Author : Karol Liska, Ladislav Klir

Inst :

Title : Use of Anion Exchanger in Analytical Chemistry. I. Sorption of Chloride Complexes of Some Metals on Anion Exchanger OAL. II. Separation of Little Amounts of Cobalt from Nickel. III. Separation of Little Amounts of Pb, Zn, Cd, Sn and Bi from Cu, Co and Fe.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 8, 1467-1470; 1547-1548; 1549-1550.

Abstract : I. The applicability of the strongly alkaline anion exchanger OAL (I) made in Czechoslovakia, the functional group of which is a 4-fold bound N, to the analytical separation of metal cations was investigated. The elution constants (EC)

Card 1/5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 32165

of I in respect to Ni^{2+}, Mn^{2+}, As^{5+}, Co^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, Pb^{2+}, Cd^{2+}, Bi^{3+} and Sn^{4+} in 0.1 to 12 M HCL were determined. For this purpose, the volume of the eluent (HCL), which was necessary to let through I until the first traces of the corresponding metal would appear in the eluate, was measured, and this volume was referred to 1 milit of I. The EC-s received in this way for various metals differ one from another, which makes it possible, for example, to separate Co from Ni, or Pb, Zn, Cd, Sn and Bi from Cu, Fe and Co. Should the differences among the EC magnitudes of metals to be separated be little, the separation would be repeated several times. In some cases, the EC magnitudes of I differ considerably from corresponding EC magnitudes of other ion exchangers, for example, dowex-1, wofatite L 150. The comparatively little

Card 2/5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 32165

that the cations sorbed on I are successively eluted with 100 ml it of the corresponding reagent, viz.: Pb^{2+}, Zn^{2+} and Sn^{4+} with 0.1 M HCl solution, Cd^{2+} with water, and Bi^{3+} with 5%-ual HNO_3. Zn^{2+}, Cd^{2+} and Pb^{2+} in the eluate are determined complexometrically, Sn^{4+} is determined photometrically with quercetin, and Bi^{3+} is determined also photometrically with thiourea. This method is especially suitable for the simple separation of Zn from Cd and permits to determine traces of Cd (0.0006%) in metallic Cu.

Card 5/5

LISKA, K.

Application of potential compensators in polarometric titrations. Ladislav Klír, Karel Liška, and Zdeněk Tischer (Ústav pro výzkum rud, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 53, 432–5 (1950).—A device for the polarometric titrations is described. It consists of a rotating Pt electrode, a calomel electrode, and an elec. resistance instead of a galvanometer. The potential drop is measured by means of a compensator.
M. Hudlický

5

LISKA, Karel

Contribution to osteodysplasia; case of osteodysplasia with concurrent inhibition of endosteal, periosteal and Haversian ossification. Sborn. lek. 61 no.2:39-44 Feb 59.

1. Hlavuv I. patologickoanatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi university Karlovy v Praze, zast. prednosta doc. dr Blahoslav Bednar. Dr. K. L., I. pat. anat. ustav KU, Studnickova 2, Praha 2.
(OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA, case reports
with inhib. of endosteal, periosteal & Haversian ossification (Cz))

BEDNAR, B.; PECHACEK, E.; BRAUN, A.; JIRASEK, A.; LISKA, K.; PAZDERKA, V.; STEJSKAL, J.; STEJSKALOVA, A.; VALACH, V.; VORREITH, M.

Neoplasms of the central nervous system. Acta univ. carol.[Med] 1960: 1-102 '60.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM neoplasms)

LISKA, K.

2

CSSR

ZAHRODSKY, A., SEDLACKOVA, E., LISKA, K.

2nd Stomatological clinic of the fakulty for general medicine of Charles University (II. stomatologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU), Prague, director: Prof. Dr. Fr. Urban, DrSc. Phoniatric laboratory of the faculty for general medicine of Charles University (foniatricka laborator fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU) Prague, director: Prof. Dr. M. Seeman, DrSc

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Stomatologie, No 2, 1963, pp 110-116

"Manifestations of Urbach-Wiete Lipid Proteinosis on the Oral and Laryngial Mucosa"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KRINKOVA, R; LISKA, K.

1. Stomatological Ward UNZ (Stomatologicke oddeleni UNZ), Vlasim; 2. Second Stomatological Clinic of the Faculty of General Medicine of KU (II. stomatologicka klinkia fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU), Prague

Prague, Ceskoslovenska stomatologie, No 5, 1963, pp 342-344

"Abnormal Development of the First Lower Premolar."

LISKA, S.

On the determination of the kinesiological index in vertebrogenic disorders in the lumbosacral region. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.6:342-345 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenske statne kupele, Trencianske Teplice, riaditel MUDr. L. Spiska.
(LUMBOSACRAL REGION) (SPINAL DISEASES)
(SPINAL INJURIES) (SCIATICA) (KINESTHESIS)

TOPOL, O.; BERGSTEINOVA, V.; LISKA, M.

Relation of sex chromatins to hormonal therapy of breast tumors.
Cesk.rentg. 15 no.1:17-24 F '61.

1. Onkologicke oddeleni FN KU, Praha 10. Patologickoanatomicky ustav FN KU, Praha 10.
(BREAST NEOPLASMS ther)
(HORMONES ther)
(CHROMOSOMES)

LISKA, M.

The incidence of sex chromatin present in carcinomas and precancerous states of the cervix uteri. Neoplasma 8 no.4:411-420 '61.

1. Pathologisch-anatomische Abteilung der Fakultatsklinik in Prag 10, Tschechoslowakei.
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS genetics) (CHROMOSOMES)

CERVINKA,F.; KRAJICEK,M.; LISKA,M.; VRUBEL,J.

Notes on the question of the antigenicity of collagen. Folia biol. (Praha) 10 no.2:94-97 '64.

1. Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery, Prague.

*

CERVINKA, F.; LISKA, M.; VRUBEL, J.

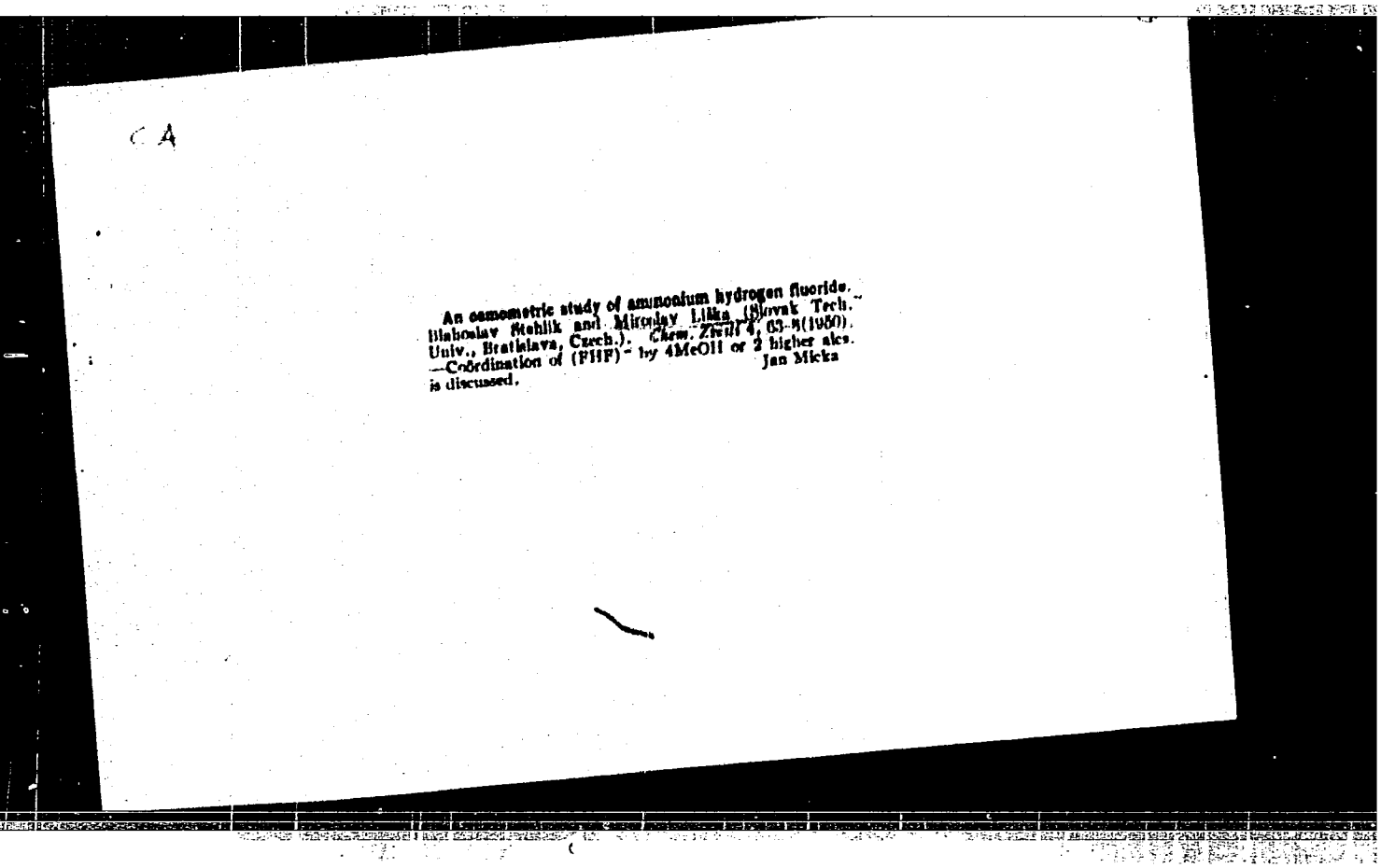
Alteration of experimental lymphedema with corticosteroids and antihistaminics. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.28:797-799 6 Jl '64

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie v Praze; reditel: prof. dr. B.Spacek, DrSc.

LISKA, Miroslav, inz.

Liptovska Mara, the key reservoir of the Vah River and the Vah Cascade. Vod hosp 15 no.1:25-27 '65.

1. Direction of the Water Resources Development, Bratislava.

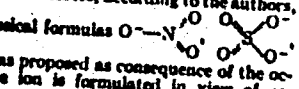
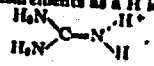


CA

An osmometric study of ammonium hydrogen fluoride. Blahoslav Stehlik and Miroslav Likka (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 63–8(1950). —Coördination of (FHF)⁻ by 4MeOH or 2 higher alcs. is discussed. Jan Micka

CA

6

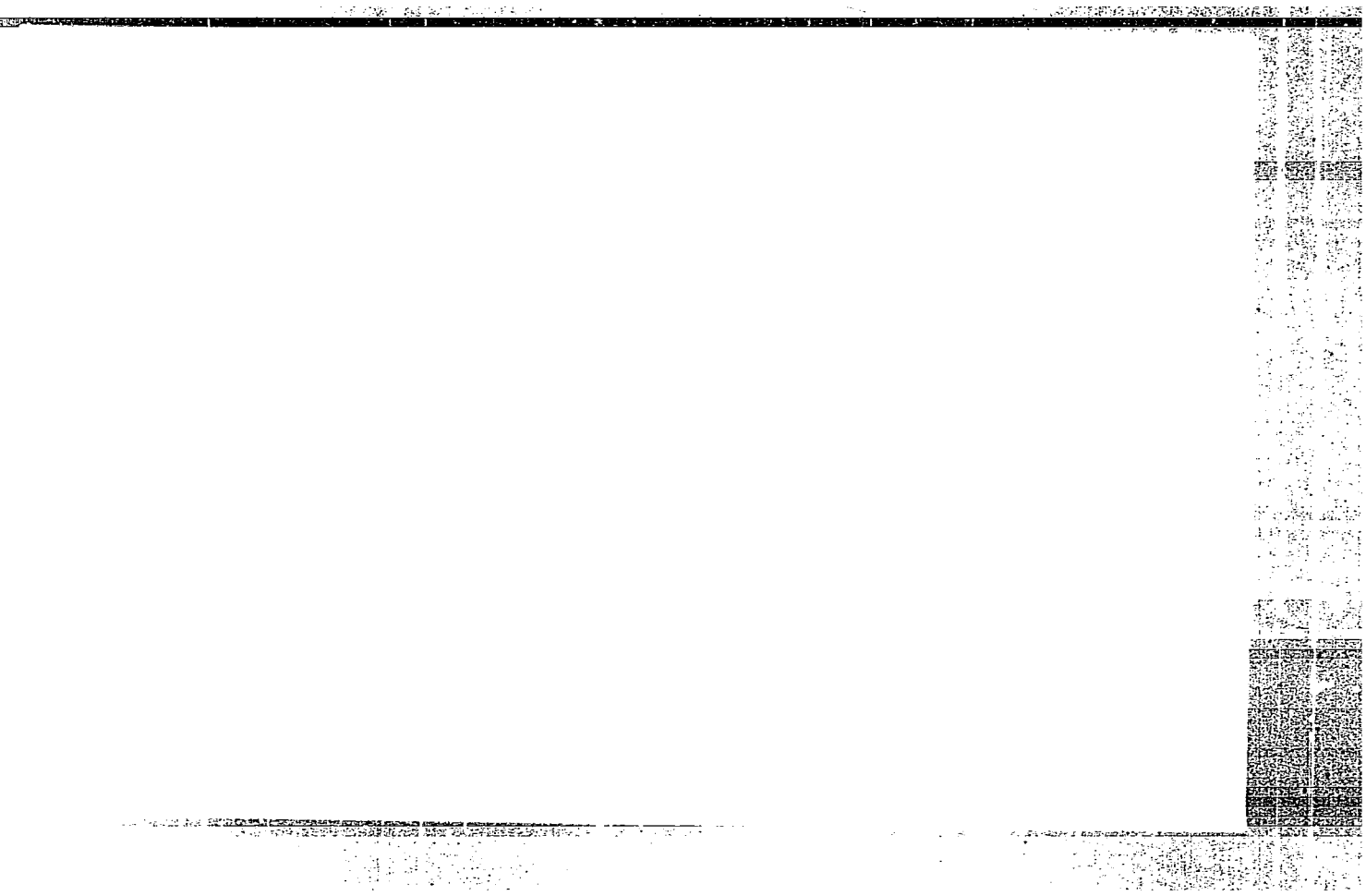
Hydration of anions. Miroslav Likar, Blahoslav Stehlík, and Alexander Tkáč (Slovak Tech. Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 9, 31–40 (1951).—Osmotic measurements prove that I in III as well as I⁻ form hydrates with 3 mols. H_2O, Br in $CH_2ClBrCOOH$, and Br^- with 2 mols. H_2O, and Cl in $CH_2ClCOOH$ with 1 mol. H_2O. No hydration of Cl^- was detected. SO_4^{--} and NO_3^- hydrate with 3 mols. H_2O, which indicates, according to the authors, the validity of the classical formulas  contrary to the formulas proposed as consequence of the octet theory. Guanidine ion is formulated in view of osmometric measurements as a H ion coördinated with a mol. of guanidine: 

Jan Micka

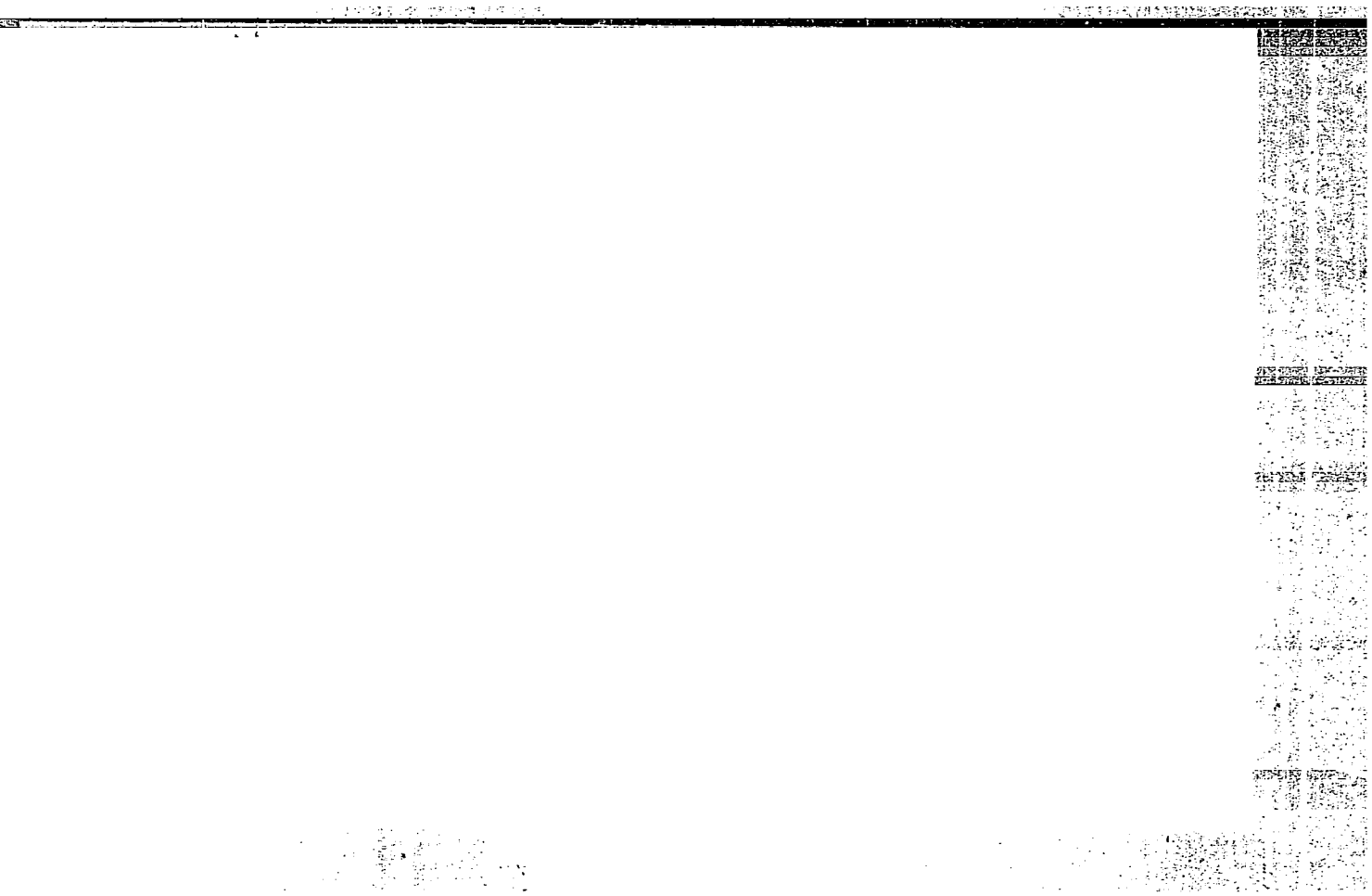
LISKA, M.

Contribution to polarography of wolframates. p. 372. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava. Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1955.

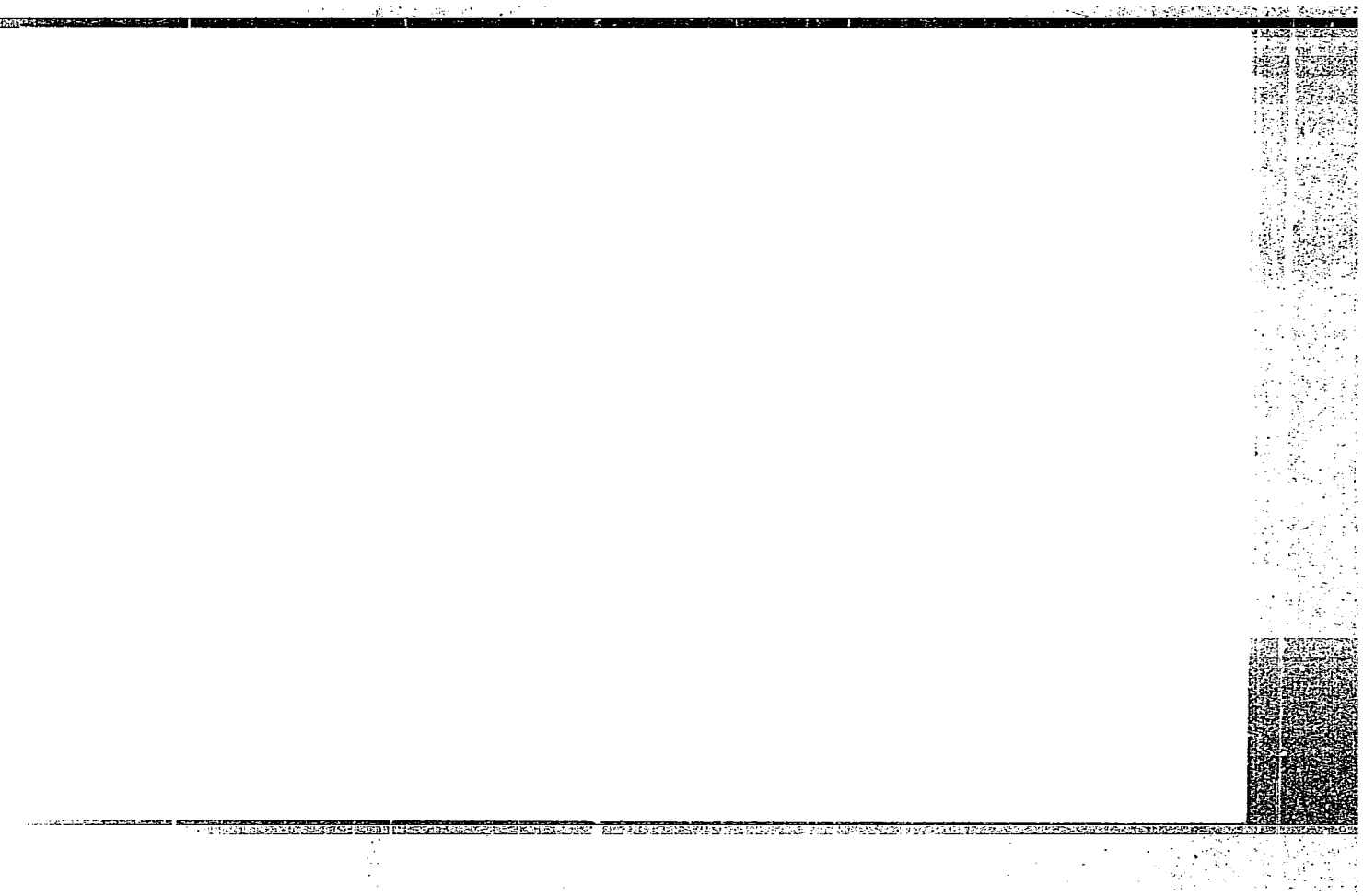
SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930110020-5"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930110020-5"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930110020-5"

LISKA, Miroslav, RNDr., inz., C.Sc. (Bratislava, Kollarovo nam, 2, Chemicky pavilon, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka)

The parachor in the electrolytic solutions; examination of usability of the Hammick-Andrew equation in determining the parachor of inorganic salts in aqueous solutions. Chem zvesti 16 no.11:784-793 N '62.

1. Vedecky ustav fyzikalnej chemie makromolekul a uhlovodikov, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.

KUPCIK, F.; LISKA, M.; KONUPCIK, M.

Polarographic determination of 1,1,5-triaceto-2-hydroxy-5-nitro-3-pentene. Cesk. farm. 11 no.2:63-66 F '62.

1. Odbor technicke kontroly n.p. Farmakon, Olomouc.
(NITRITES chem) (ACETATES chem) (CHEMISTRY ANALYTICAL)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KONUPCIK, M.; ZAVODNY, R.; LISKA, M.; Department of Technical Control of Farmakon, National Enterprise [Oddeleni Technicke Kontroly n.p. Farmakon], Olomouc.

"Polarometric Determination of 2-Methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyanopyridone and 2-Methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyano-6-chloropyridine."

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Abstract: The authors present a method for determination of the two compounds mentioned. It is useful in the production of pyridoxol where the compounds are used as intermediate products. The polarography is carried out in a medium of 0.1 N sulphuric acid. 2-methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyanopyridone is reduced on the dropping Hg electrode in a wave corresponding to 6-electronic reduction, at a half-wave potential -0.26V. 2-Methyl-3-nitro-4-methoxymethyl-5-cyano-6-chloropyridine is reduced in 3 waves, first 4-electronic, half-wave potential -0.11V, 2nd 2-electronic half-wave potential -0.49V, third 4-electronic, half-wave potential -0.94V. The waves have a diffuse character and are suitable for analytical evaluations.
2 Figures, 2 Western, 2 Czech references.

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